

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

VOL. 32

MAY, 1930

No. 5

SOME NEW SPECIES AND A NEW GENUS OF PARASITIC
HYMENOPTERA FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY OSCAR WHITTAKER.

The specimens upon which the following descriptions are based were all collected by the writer, in whose collection, except where otherwise stated, all type material remains.

BETHYLIDAE.

ANTEON Jurine.

Anteon flaviscapus, new species.

Male.—Black; mandibles, except tips, pale yellowish; antennae dark brown, the scape yellow; legs, including coxae, yellow, hind femora and tibiae and all tarsi apically slightly dusky. Head, viewed from above, about one and one-half times as wide as long, viewed from in front, a little more than one and one-third times as wide as long; front margin slightly convex, hind margin separated from occiput by a fine carina; vertex with a shallow, transverse depression in front of anterior ocellus, without a carina as in *A. hirtifrons* n. sp.; with very shallow punctures and scattered white hairs; frons more densely hairy; temples and cheeks smooth, separated from eyes and occiput by fine carinae and with a carina running from base of mandibles to eyes. Eyes and ocelli large, the latter in a triangle; lateral ocelli as far apart as from the occiput and considerably further than this from the eyes. Antennae longer than head and thorax combined, clothed with erect pubescence; scape slightly wider than the flagellum, two and one-half times as long as wide; pedicel two-thirds as long as scape; joints 3, 8 and 9 equal, about one and one-half times as long as pedicel; joints 4-7 equal, very slightly longer than joint 3, three times as long as wide; apical joint the longest, as long as scape. Thorax smooth and shining; pronotum short, mesonotum with very shallow, indistinct punctures; notauli reaching to about the middle of mesonotum, a fine carina running from the humeral angles to base of scutellum which is separated from the mesonotum and metanotum by deep, punctate foveae. Propodeum coarsely rugose. Wings hyaline, with fine brown pubescence, nervures and stigma brown, the latter basally white; radius about as long as stigma, straight, obtusely angled about two-thirds its length from the base. Abdomen smooth and polished.

Length, 1.5-1.8 mm. *Expanse*, 3.5-4.0 mm.

Described from eight specimens: six from Hollyburn, British Columbia (Type loc.), 7-18 June, 1928; one from Chilliwack,

B. C., 12 June, 1927, and one from Galiano, B. C., 27 June, 1929.

Paratypes sent to U. S. N. M., Mr. Robert M. Fouts and Dr. A. A. Ogloblin.

Anteon hirtifrons, new species.

Male.—Black; mandibles, except tips, pale yellowish; antennae rufous, basal half of scape brownish-yellow; front and middle legs, including coxae, yellow, middle femora dusky beneath; hind legs with the coxae, except apically, black; femora of hind legs dorsally black, except about the basal one-fourth, beneath with only the apical third black; hind tibiae with the apical half piceous brown, the rest yellow; apical joint of all tarsi dusky. Head, seen from above, about one and one-half times as wide as long, seen from in front, about one and one-third times as long; front margin rounded, hind margin straight and finely carinate. Eyes and ocelli large, the latter in a triangle; lateral ocelli about as far apart as from the eyes and nearer than this to the occiput. Vertex rugose, with a large, deep, triangular depression in front of anterior ocellus from the apex of which a fine carina extends to the clypeus, the surface with scattered, short, erect, white hairs; the frons clothed with dense, silvery hairs; temples and cheeks smooth, separated from the eyes and occiput by fine carinae, and with a carina running from the eyes to base of mandibles. Antennae longer than head and thorax combined, with coarse pubescence; scape three times as long as wide; pedicel oval, about one-half times as long as scape; joint 3 one and one-half times as long as pedicel; joints 3-9 equal, two and one-half times as long as wide; apical joint one and one-third times as long as preceding joint. Thorax with scattered, erect hairs; pronotum short; mesonotum, scutellum and metanotum smooth and polished; the mesonotum with shallow punctures; mesonotum with traces of notauli anteriorly and with a fine carina running from the humeral angles to base of scutellum; scutellum separated from mesonotum and metanotum by deep, punctate foveae. Propodeum coarsely, reticulately rugose, the posterior face with two longitudinal carinae, enclosing an elongate, finely granulate area. Wings hyaline, with fine brown pubescence, subcostal nervure and stigma brown, the latter basally white; other nervures yellow; radius shorter than stigma, straight, obtusely angled near the apex. Abdomen smooth and polished, about as long as the thorax.

Length, 2.1-2.25 mm. *Expanse*, 3.75-4.2 mm.

Described from three specimens from Hollyburn, 10-27 June, 1928.

One paratype given to Mr. Robert M. Fouts.

SERPHTIDAE.

DISOGMUS, Foerster.

Disogmus torvus, new species.

Female.—Black, polished; antennae brown; legs yellow, the tarsi bronhish; ovipositor dark brown. Head transverse, wider than the thorax, viewed from above one and three-quarters times as wide as long, with scattered pale

hairs; frons very feebly convex; ocelli in a triangle, lateral ocelli about as far apart as from the eyes and further apart than from anterior ocellus. Antennae coarsely pubescent, longer than head and thorax combined; scape robust; pedicel very short; joint 3 slightly more than twice as long as thick, somewhat longer than the following joint; joints 4-12 becoming gradually shorter and thicker; penultimate joint one and one-third times as long as thick, three-quarters as long as joint 3; apical joint three times as long as preceding joint, apex bluntly rounded. Thorax with the pronotal angles subacute; mesonotum convex; notauli distinct, posteriorly convergent; scutellum longer than wide, with a deep fovea at base; propodeum coarsely rugose, smooth basally, with three depressions at the extreme base, a distinct median carina running from the central depression and a lateral carina on each side connected posteriorly with the median carina by a transverse carina, the sides clothed with long, white, erect hairs. Longer spur of hind tibiae short, not more than one-quarter as long as the metatarsus. Wings faintly fumose; tegulae and venation brown; the stigma darker, elongate; radial cell as long as stigma; cubital, median, brachial, discoidal and basal nervures indicated by pale fuscous streaks. Abdomen polished, including the ovipositor about twice as long as thorax; beyond third tergite narrow and somewhat compressed; petiole a little wider than long, dorsally rugulose, laterally longitudinally striate; second tergite longitudinally striate at base, except in the centre, the striae shorter than the petiole, with a few hairs on the sides at the base. Ovipositor, cylindrical, very slightly curved, one and one-half times as long as hind metatarsus.

Length, 3.8 mm. (including ovipositor). *Expanse*, 4.5 mm.

Male.—Antennae and legs darker than in the female; antennae with the scape black, the flagellum dark brown; legs brownish-yellow, the tibiae paler. Antennae more slender than in the female; joint 3 longer than the scape, three times as long as thick, very slightly longer than joint 4; joints 4-12 subequal, penultimate joint very slightly shorter than joint 3; joints 6-8 with a slight, laminate, lateral expansion. Abdomen as long as thorax. In other respects agrees with the female.

Length, 3.0 mm. *Expanse*, 4.0 mm.

Described from two females and a single male taken at Chilliwack, B. C., 10, 14 and 31 May, 1927.

Paratype given to Mr. Robert M. Fouts.

SCELIONIDAE.

AMITUS Foerster.

Amitus arcturus, new species.

Female.—Black; scape dull yellow; flagellum brown, the club a little darker; forelegs pale brownish-yellow, the tarsi paler; middle and hind legs brown, the tarsi yellowish, apical joint of all tarsi dusky. Head with the frons delicately reticulate, vertex and occiput shagreened; viewed from above, two and one-quarter times as wide as long, front margin convex; rounded behind the eyes; the occiput emarginate, not distinctly separated from the vertex; ocelli in an almost straight line; lateral ocelli further apart than from the eyes.

Antennae with the scape two and three-quarters times as long as pedicel; pedicel three times as long as thick; joint 3 longer than pedicel and five times as long as thick; joints 4-7 gradually shorter and thicker; joint 7 one and two-thirds times as long as thick, half as long as joint 3; club one and one-half times as long as joint 3 and about three times as long as thick, the joints subequal, the sutures indistinct, oblique. Thorax wider than the head; pronotum very short; mesonotum rounded in front of tegulae, the hind margin straight; notauli distinct, posteriorly slightly widened and convergent; median portion of mesonotum slightly depressed, except anteriorly, the depressed portion smooth and polished, the anterior portion and also the lateral lobes (except the extreme hinder part) with delicate sculpture. Scutellum wider than long, posteriorly rounded, the surface finely shagreened, laterally with a few pale hairs. Propodeum invisible from above, except at the sides, which are clothed with dense white hairs. Pleurae smooth. Tegulae pale brown. Wings subhyaline. Abdomen slightly wider than thorax and very nearly as wide as long. First tergite short, longitudinally striate; second tergite wider than thorax, about one and one-half times as wide as long, with two large, longitudinally striate areas at the base, the striae extending to about the apical third, about twice as long as first tergite and longer than following segments combined; remaining segments smooth.

Length, 0.82 mm. *Expanse*, 2.17 mm.

Male.—Similar to female but legs and antennae slightly darker. Antennae longer than entire body; scape about four times as long as pedicel; pedicel one and three-quarter times as long as thick; joint 3 three times as long as thick and one and one-third times as long as pedicel; joint 4 about three times as long as thick and one and one-third times as long as joint 3; joints 5-9 gradually shorter and thicker, joint 9 one and one-half times as long as thick and about as long as pedicel; apical joint very nearly three times as long as thick and one and one-half times as long as joint 3.

Length, 0.85 mm. *Expanse*, 2.3 mm.

Variations.—The length varies from 0.75 mm. to 0.87 mm. There is considerable variation in the color of the antennae, one female having them almost black. The sculpture of the head varies to a slight degree, one female having a smooth area external to the lateral ocelli.

Described from one female taken 16 June, 1928, and twenty-one females and four males taken on various dates from 30 June to 17 September, 1929; all from Hollyburn, B. C., by sweeping Wild Cherry; associated with an Aleyrodid.

Paratypes sent to U. S. N. M., Dr. Ogloblin and Mr. R. M. Fouts.

CALLICERATIDÆ.

CALLICERAS Nees (= Ceraphron Jurine).

Calliceras concinna, new species.

Male.—A slender species, black and shining; femora and tibiae dark brown, the extremities paler; metatarsi of all legs yellowish-brown, rest of tarsi dusky.

Head, viewed from above, very nearly twice as wide as long, slightly wider than thorax; vertex very finely sculptured, with a depression before the front ocellus and a shallow, lunate depression exterior to the lateral ocelli and a longitudinal groove between them; facial depression smooth, very finely, transversely wrinkled medially; eyes nearly half their width from the occiput; ocelli in a triangle, much nearer together than to the eyes and occiput; lateral ocelli in front of hind margin of eyes; occiput narrowly produced backward in a very short collar. Antennae pubescent, slightly longer than thorax and abdomen combined; scape thickest in the basal half, very nearly as long as pedicel and joints 3 and 4 combined; joint 3 slightly longer than joint 4 and nearly three times as long as thick; joints 4-10 subequal, joint 10 only slightly shorter than joint 4; apical joint about one and one-quarter times as long as joint 3, pointed at tip. Mesonotum and scutellum finely and indefinitely sculptured, the latter somewhat reticulate on anterior half. Median groove of mesonotum shallow; hind margin of mesonotum emarginate. Frenum distinct, the lines meeting at base of scutellum, which does not quite reach posterior face of propodeum. Head, mesonotum and scutellum with very short, scattered pale hairs. Propodeum with the posterior face oblique, smooth and polished, lateral angles scarcely produced. Wings subhyaline, venation brown, radius curved, long, three times as long as the marginal vein. Abdomen slightly more than one and one-half times as long as thorax, highly polished, slightly compressed apically, base striate, with long whitish hairs at the sides.

Length, 1.2 mm. *Expanse*, 2.1 mm.

Described from a single specimen taken at Hollyburn, 3 June, 1928.

Calliceras boreale, new species.

Female.—A robust species, black, smooth, without evident sculpture, scape blackish-brown, apically pale; legs brown, femora darker, apex of femora and extremities of tibiae paler; tarsi pale brown, metatarsi yellowish-brown. Head one and three-quarter times as wide as long, scarcely wider than the thorax; vertex with a shallow depression before front ocellus, facial depression deep, smooth; eyes nearly reaching occiput, which is straight; ocelli in a triangle, as far apart as distant from the eyes and nearer than this to the occiput; lateral ocelli slightly in front of hind margin of eyes. Antennae short and stout subclavate, as long as head and thorax combined; scape obclavate, as long as pedicel and joints 3-6 combined; pedicel as long as joints 3 and 4 combined; joints 3 and 4 equal, subglobular; joints 5 and 6 slightly longer and thicker; joints 7-9 transverse, increasing slightly in length and considerably in width; apical joint conical, twice as long as thick, as long as three preceding joints combined; proximal joints of flagellum submoniliform, distal joints shortly petiolate. Mesonotum with the median groove fine. Scutellum convex, frenal lines distinct, fine, impunctate, uniting before reaching base of scutellum. Vertex, mesonotum and scutellum with regularly disposed, fine, whitish hairs which are denser on the sides of scutellum. Metanotum with a conspicuous, laminate process in the centre with dense pale hairs. Dorsum and sides of propodeum and hind coxae posteriorly with conspicuous long, pale hairs. Wings subhyaline, venation brown, radius strongly

curved, one and one-half times as long as marginal vein. Abdomen as long as head and thorax combined, as wide as thorax and a little less than twice as long as wide, with a few, fine, very short, raised lines at the base.

Length, 1.0 mm. *Expanse*, 1.7 mm.

Described from two specimens from Hollyburn, 6 May and 17 September, 1928.

Paratype sent to Mr. R. M. Fouts.

LAGYNODES Foerster.

Lagynodes xanthus, new species.

Female.—Wingless, brownish-yellow, smooth and polished; eyes black; ocelli wanting; antennae yellow, the apical four joints brown; legs entirely yellow. Head subglobular, seen from above, about one and one-quarter times as wide as long; occiput emarginate; eyes their own length from occiput. Antennae about as long as abdomen; subclavate; scape half as long as rest of antenna, equal to joints 3-9 combined; pedicel twice as long as thick, nearly as long as joints 3-5 combined; joint 3 slightly longer than joint 4; joints 4-6 equal; joint 7 about one and one-half times as long as joint 6; joints 8-10 longer; apical joint nearly three times as long as preceding joint and nearly two and one-half times as long as thick; joints 3-6 increasing gradually in thickness; joint 7 considerably thicker than joint 6; joints 8-10 each thicker than the preceding joint; joints 3-6 submoniliform; joints 7-10 distinctly transverse, shortly petiolate, with the apical joint forming an elongate club. Pronotum a little more than two-thirds as wide as head, rounded in front, the sides almost straight, produced into a stout neck in front, hind margin very deeply emarginate. Mesonotum very short, not extending beyond the hind angles of the pronotum, hind margin emarginate. Metanotum very short, hind margin straight. Propodeum short, the sides straight, narrower than the mesonotum, about three times as wide as long, the hind margin sinuate. Pronotum about equal in length to the mesonotum and metanotum combined. Mesonotum and propodeum about equally long, the metanotum shorter. Petiole widely transverse, longitudinally striate. Abdomen large, conic-ovate, much wider than the head, about one and one-half times as long as head and thorax combined, second tergite constricted at base with short, indistinct striae. Head, thorax and abdomen with scattered, pale hairs.

Length, 1.2 mm.-1.4 mm.

Described from seven females taken at Hollyburn on various dates from 10 June to 17 September, 1928-29.

Paratypes sent to Mr. Robert M. Fouts and Dr. A. A. Ogloblin.

TRICHOSTERESIS Foerster.

Trichosteresis vitripennis, new species.

Female.—Black, smooth; legs with the coxae and trochanters black; femora brownish-black, except the extremities, which are paler; fore tibiae and tarsi brownish-yellow; middle and hind tibiae brownish-black, paler at the extremities; middle and hind tarsi brownish-yellow; apical joint of all tarsi dusky.

Head, pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum finely alutaceous, with a few, remote, shallow punctures, the head with short, scattered, white hairs; frons depressed above the base of antennae; ocelli in an obtuse-angled triangle, the lateral ocelli about as far apart as distant from the eyes; occiput with a fine, longitudinal, impressed line. Antennae black, third joint about one and one-half times as long as pedicel; joints 4-10 subequal, about three-quarters as long as joint 3 and slightly longer than thick; apical joint conical, slightly shorter than joint 3. Median longitudinal impressed line of the mesonotum deep, percurrent. Frenal lines punctate, meeting at base of scutellum. Wings hyaline, devoid of any pubescence and cilia; venation brown, the stigma darker; radius straight, shorter than the stigma. Abdomen polished, longitudinally striate at the base.

Length, 2.0 mm.-2.5 mm.

Described from three specimens taken at Chilliwack, May, 1926, and June, 1927.

Paratype sent to Mr. Robert M. Fouts.

This species differs from *T. floridanus* Ashmead in having the median line on the mesonotum complete, deeply impressed and in the darker color of the legs. In *T. floridanus* the median line on the mesonotum is not so deeply impressed and is entirely lacking on the posterior two-sevenths of the sclerite. In the original description of *floridanus* no mention is made of the extent of the median mesonotal line and for information on this point I am greatly indebted to Mr. R. M. Fouts, who kindly examined the type for me.

DIAPRIIDÆ.

PARATELOPSILUS, new genus.

Female.—Antennae 12-jointed; in other characters agreeing with *Atelopsilus* Kieffer.

Male.—Unknown.

Type, the following species:

Paratelopsilus canadensis, new species.

Female.—Head and thorax black; propodeum dark brown; antennae, legs and abdomen brown; wings faintly tinged with brown; venation brown, the marginal vein darker. Head, viewed from above, one and one-quarter times as wide as long; ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ocelli slightly in front of hind margin of eyes, about as far apart as distant from eyes and nearly twice this distance from occiput. Antennae somewhat longer than head and thorax combined; scape cylindrical; flagellar joints becoming moniliform distally; scape as long as joints 2-4 combined; pedicel and joint 3 equally long, two-fifths as long as scape, the pedicel thicker; joints 4-11 equal, about one-half times as long as joint 3; apical joint conic-ovate, a little less than three times as long as thick, and three times as long as penultimate joint and very slightly thicker. Mesonotum with distinct, deep, percurrent notauli; scutellum with a deep basal fovea; propodeum with a straight median carina, a lateral, obtuse-angled one, and a posterior transverse carina. Head and thorax smooth and polished, with scattered, long,

pale hairs, denser on the sides of propodeum. Forewings with the first abscissa of radius very short, not longer than its own width; cubitus indicated by an almost obsolete fuscous streak directed towards the brachial nervure; second abscissa of radius also almost obsolete, extending to margin of wing, enclosing a long narrow area; discoidal and brachial nervures present as very faint fuscous streaks. Abdomen fusiform, highly polished, with very long, scattered, pale hairs at the base and apex; petiole slightly wider than long, without carinae, front and hind margins, seen from above, feebly emarginate, the sides convex; second tergite with a few very short, longitudinal striae at the base; one and three quarters times as long as rest of abdomen. Third tergite one and one-half times as long as the fourth tergite, which is slightly longer than the fifth; sixth tergite as long as the third; seventh (last) tergite nearly three times as long as the third, conical, curved downwards.

Length, 2.0 mm.—2.5 mm. *Expanse*, 3.5 mm.—4.5 mm.

Described from six specimens taken at Chilliwack; one 9 Sept., 1926, the rest 30 May, to 10 June, 1927.

Paratypes sent to U. S. N. M. and Mr. Robert M. Fouts.

DIPHORA Foerster.

Diphora nearctica, new species.

Female.—Black; scape and pedicel yellowish-brown; flagellum brown; legs, including coxae, yellowish-brown; wings subfuscous, venation and regulae brown. Head, viewed from above, about one and one-half times as wide as long; ocelli in a triangle, lateral ocelli as far apart as distant from eyes. Antennae with scattered, long, suberect pubescence, beyond joint 3 submoniliform; scape a little thicker than flagellum, as long as joints 3 and 4 combined; pedicel one-quarter as long as scape; joint 3 as long as following six and a half joints combined; following joints subequal, gradually a little longer and thicker; joints 13 and 14 about one and one-half times as long as joints 4–6; apical joint conic-ovate, one and one-half times as long as penultimate joint. Notauli deep, percurrent; scutellum with a deep basal fovea. Propodeum with some irregular punctures and carinae dorsally and with a distinct median, longitudinal carina. Head and thorax smooth and shining, with scattered pale hairs. Wings with the marginal nervure very short, first abscissa of radius oblique, marginal cell closed, large. Petiole longitudinally carinate, one and one-quarter times as long as wide. Abdomen polished, as long as head and thorax combined; second tergite one and three-fifths times as long as wide, more than twice as long as rest of abdomen, basally shortly striate, the median groove deeper and longer than the others, extending one-quarter the length of the tergite; third tergite about one-quarter as long as second tergite and nearly twice as long as the following segments combined.

Length, 2.0 mm.—2.5 mm. *Expanse*, 4.0 mm.—4.3 mm.

Male.—Similar to female.

Described from eight males and two females taken at Hollyburn on various dates between 11 June and 2 October, 1928–29.

Paratypes sent to U. S. N. M., Mr. Robert M. Fouts and Dr. A. A. Ogloblin.

ACROPIESTA Foerster.

Acropiеста pulchella, new species.

Female.—Head, thorax and petiole black, shining; antennae pale brown, darker distally; legs, including coxae, pale brown; abdomen reddish-brown; wings faintly tinged with brown, venation and tegulae brown. Head transverse; ocelli in an obtuse-angled triangle, lateral ocelli somewhat nearer together than to the eyes. Antennae slender, about three-fifths the length of the entire body; scape a little thicker than the basal flagellar joints, slightly thickened at apex, six times as long as its apical width, nearly three times as long as joint 3; pedicel oval, one and one-half times as long as thick; joint 3 three times as long as thick; joints 4-14 very gradually shorter and thicker, joint 14 twice as long as thick; apical joint one and three-quarters times as long as the penultimate joint. Pronotum invisible from above except at the humeral angles. Mesonotum with deep, percurrent notauli, the median lobe narrowed posteriorly. Scutellum convex, the basal fovea shallow in front, deeper behind. Propodeum with the hind angles produced, the hind margin emarginate and carinate, with a lateral carina and a distinct median carina which consists of two fine carinae (vide variation infra), the surface polished but slightly uneven. Pleurae smooth. Wings with the marginal nervure about two-fifths as long as the radial cell, the cubitus straight, directed towards the basal nervure. Petiole as wide as long, the front margin feebly emarginate, the front angles acute, hind margin straight, wider than the front margin, sides strongly convex, at the extreme base concave, the surface smooth but uneven, with two longitudinal carinae visible from above. Head, thorax, propodeum and petiole with scattered pale hairs, longer and denser on the sides of propodeum and petiole. Abdomen elongate-fusiform, highly polished; second tergite with a long, deep, median groove at the base, longer than the rest of the abdomen, twice as long as wide, widest about one-quarter its length from the hind margin; third to sixth tergites gradually longer, seventh tergite (last) one and one-third times as long as preceding four combined, somewhat compressed, the dorsum arcuate, three times as long as its basal width.

Length, 5.0 mm. *Expanse*, 7.5 mm.

Male.—Antennae slender, filiform, nearly as long as the entire body; scape four times as long as thick; pedicel globular; joint 3 as long as scape, the basal third deeply excised; joint 4 three-quarters as long as joint 3, four times as long as thick; following joints to joint 13 gradually shorter; joint 13 two-thirds as long as joint four; apical joint as long as joint four. Petiole about twice as long as wide. Abdomen elongate-oval, one and three-quarter times as long as wide; second tergite three and one-half times as long as rest of abdomen. In other respects similar to female.

Length, 4.0 mm. *Expanse*, 7.4 mm.

Described from five females and twelve males, taken at Hollyburn on various dates from 28 April to 8 September, 1928-29.

Paratypes sent to U. S. N. M., Dr. A. A. Ogloblin and Mr. Robert M. Fouts.

Variation.—One female measures only 4.3 mm. and has the last abdominal segment proportionately shorter, the petiole a little longer than wide. The male varies in length from 3.5 mm.—4.25 mm., and in one specimen the petiole is blackish-brown. In both sexes the median carina varies considerably and it may consist of two straight parallel carinae, two sinuous subparallel carinae, two strongly posteriorly divergent carinae, or two carinae that diverge from the base of propodeum. In life the color is brighter than described, the abdomen being a beautiful red. The species is very variable in color, the following well-marked forms occurring:

a. *Var. melanocephala*.—Differs from the typical form in having the entire body reddish-brown, only the head being black.

Hollyburn; one female and three males, 5–13 September, 1928–29.

b. *Var. rufifrons*.—Entirely reddish-brown, except the vertex and occiput which are black.

Hollyburn, one female and ten males, 2–16 September, 1928–29.

c. *Var. rufa*.—Entirely reddish-brown, only the eyes and ocelli black, and only the distal four or five antennal joints brown.

Hollyburn, two males, September, 1928–29.

A NEW BITING LOUSE (MALLOPHAGA) FROM WHITE-TAILED DEER.

BY HAROLD S. PETERS, *Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

Tricholipeurus virginianus,¹ n. sp.

A new species of Mallophaga of the family Trichodectidae has been taken from two white-tailed deer of the United States. It is described herein from three lots of specimens from the Virginia white-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus virginianus* (Boddaert) as follows: 3 males and 2 females collected in Center County, Pennsylvania, on March 28, 1930, by Vernon Bailey (Bishopp No. 13806); 4 males and 13 females collected in Pike County, Pennsylvania, on March 30, 1930, by Vernon Bailey (Bishopp No. 13805); and 28 males and 7 females collected at State College, Pennsylvania, on April 28, 1930, by E. B. Forbes (Bishopp No. 13870). Three lots of specimens of this species were also at hand from the Texas white-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus texanus* (Mearns), as follows: 13 males and 11 females collected in Maverick County, Texas, on December 29, 1915, by J. D. Mitchell (Bishopp No. 5446); 21 males and 29 females collected in Maverick County, Texas, on December 30, 1915, by J. D. Mitchell (Bishopp No. 5447); and

¹The genus *Tricholipeurus* was established by G. A. H. Bedford (in 15th Ann. Rept. of Dir. Vet. Services, Union of South Africa, Pretoria, October, 1929) for those lice on antelopes and deer as differentiated from those on porcupines, formerly all being included in *Eutrichophilus* Mjöberg (Arkiv. f. Zool. Band 6, No. 13, 1910).